

## Bonn will not change its friendly attitude towards Israel

BONN, June 8 (R). — West Germany will not change its friendly attitude towards Israel because of a change of leadership there, Social Democratic Party leader Willy Brandt said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Jewish community in Zurich today and issued by his party in Bonn. Herr Brandt said West Germany endorsed the view of U.S. President Jimmy Carter that America's friendship with Israel did not depend on the internal situation in the two states. Herr Brandt welcomed the statement made by Egyptian President Sadat after the Israeli elections opposing any new threat of an oil embargo.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

## Sadat confers with Stone

CAIRO, June 8 (R). — President Anwar Sadat today conferred with U.S. Senator Richard Stone, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on the Near and South East Asia, the official Middle East News Agency reported. The meeting was attended by the American Ambassador here Mr. Hermann Eilts, the agency said but gave no further details. The senator is on a tour of the region, which has already taken him to Israel, Syria and Jordan, a U.S. embassy official said. The official declined to comment on Senator Stone's trip.

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## Prince Hassan to address ILO, hold talks with Swiss officials

GENEVA, June 8 (J.T.). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan arrived here from London this afternoon at the start of a three-day visit to Switzerland during which he will address the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference.

Prince Hassan is accompanied by Her Highness Princess Sarvath and other members of the royal family. He addresses the ILO conference Friday morning.

Tonight he is hosted to dinner by Jordan's Ambassador to the United Nations European Headquarters in Geneva, Dr. Walid Sa'di.

The Prince spends all day (Thursday) in the Swiss capital of Berne, where he will have talks with Swiss officials.

Prince Hassan was greeted at the airport by Jordanian ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva Dr. Walid Sa'di, ILO Director General Francis Blanchard, Jordanian Labour Minister Issam Ajlouni, and senior Swiss and Geneva officials.

At the ILO conference, meanwhile, final touches were being put this morning to the compromise agreement by which the Arab group of states seeks to keep before the conference the issue of Israeli violations of workers' rights in occupied Arab territories.

Another long and animated strategy session was held by the Arab delegations here Tuesday night, which has been followed today by two meetings between Mr. Blanchard and the five-man Arab coordinating committee.

The agreement that is being worked out will have Mr. Blanchard send a letter to the president of this year's ILO session, to be read out to the assembly. The letter will say that Mr. Blanchard will continue his efforts to implement the 1974 ILO resolution condemning Israel for violations of Arab workers' rights in Palestine and other occupied lands.

Mr. Blanchard will also personally make a visit to the region, and will submit reports on the matter to the annual conference of the ILO in 1978 and 1979.

In return, the Arab group of states will withdraw the resolution submitted here last week, which would have had the full conference call on the ILO director general and governing body to continue their efforts to implement the operative parts of the 1974 resolution.



COMMONWEALTH WALKING ABOUT -- Commonwealth leaders (from left) Secretary General Rampal, Archbishop Mackarios of Cyprus, Britain's Prime Minister James Callaghan, and Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, President of Bangladesh, stroll in London Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

## At Commonwealth meet S. African problem given 'greatest importance'

LONDON, June 8 (AFP). — "The increasing tension" in Southern Africa is "a problem of the greatest importance to all participants in the Commonwealth conference, British Prime Minister James Callaghan said here today.

In a keynote speech delivered at the formal opening session of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting, which got under way at Lancaster House this morning, Mr. Callaghan stressed that the worsening situation in Southern Africa "brings deep anxieties" to all parties concerned.

Mr. Callaghan condemned the "short sightedness" of ruling minorities in Southern Africa. The consequence of this attitude, "has been that there is in that part of the great African continent an ever-increasing number who see the gun as the only means of gaining freedom" he said.

He underlined that "they will be proved right unless those ruling minorities quickly change their attitudes and cease to block the path of negotiated settlement."

The British prime minister, who is chairman of the Commonwealth meeting, said that his government "fervently hopes" that there will be "a peaceful and negotiated settlement to ensure the future of Zimbabwe and Namibia."

He reaffirmed that "the international community is united in its determination to bring independence and majority rule to both these countries."

The "corner stone" of both Britain's and the Commonwealth's policy "is our deep-seated and unshakable belief in the rights of the individual and in the capacity of all men to live in conditions of equality," he said.

Despite the fact that "some progress" has been made as a result of "a joint effort by Bri-

tain, with support from the United States," Mr. Callaghan pointed out that "the problem of Southern Africa will not go away -- it will intensify."

Replying to Mr. Callaghan's speech, the Commonwealth Secretary General, Shridath Ramphal, said freedom and justice in Southern Africa were imperative.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said for his part that "not all of us are free. Many others are not here because for them the struggle for freedom continues," he added: "Our duty is to assist them."

## Fahmi in Moscow to discuss Geneva conference, bilateral relations

CAIRO, June 8 (R). — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi left here today for talks in Moscow which he hoped would lead to an improvement in relations between the two countries.

His meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will be the first for eight months, and his first visit to Moscow since President Anwar Sadat tore up a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union 15 months ago.

Mr. Fahmi said his talks with Mr. Gromyko, which are at the Kremlin's initiative, would be a continuation of their meeting in Sofia last October which apparently ended in failure.

The two men are expected to discuss the main issues that caused the rift between their countries. According to Cairo these are Soviet refusal to re-

## After meet with Sarkis, Khaddam says Cairo accord will be carried out shortly

BEIRUT, June 8 (R). — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam had more than seven hours of talks with Lebanese leaders today on his first visit here in 15 months.

He told newsmen as he left the palace of President Elias Sarkis that the Cairo agreement, regulating the presence of armed Palestinians in Lebanon, would be carried out shortly.

The return of Mr. Khaddam to the Lebanese scene underlines a growing stress on Syria's political role here, which has been eclipsed for the past year by its military involvement.

Mr. Khaddam said he and President Sarkis discussed all matters of concern to the two countries. These include the troubled south of Lebanon, stability in the rest of the country, the role of the Palestinians, and political reconciliation among the opposing factions of the civil war.

The Syrian minister said he found President Sarkis determined to go on working to strengthen peace and security in Lebanon, which was wracked by 19 months of murderous civil war.

The independent Beirut daily Al Nahar said Syria was concerned at the situation in southern Lebanon and feared Israeli might use it as a pretext for military action which could spread to Syrian territory.

The mainly Syrian Arab League deterrent force put an end to the fighting in most of Lebanon last November, but

warfare continued in the south between the Palestinian and leftist alliance and rightwingers in towns and villages strung along the border.

Israel, whose support for the rightists is no longer a secret, has proclaimed that it will not tolerate the Arab force moving beyond a certain "red line," believed to coincide with the Litani River.

Syria's policy appears to have been to ensure that neither Palestinians nor the rightwingers gain the upper hand in the south.

Well informed diplomats said here today that the Palestinian-leftist alliance is reinforcing its positions near the Crusader castle of Beaufort, which stands sentinel over a bend in the Litani.

The castle dominates all the countryside around and is only 5 kms. from the Israeli frontier.

With southern Lebanon the most volatile dividing line between the Arabs and Israel the role of the Palestinians is a key issue for Syria, while it is vital for Lebanon as a factor in its own stability.

Mr. Khaddam's visit follows reports of an understanding between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation on the full implementation of the 1969 Cairo agreement which regulates the presence of commandos in Lebanon.

There have been protests by the Lebanese right that the agreement is not being fulfilled, while the PLO says it is

being 95 per cent observed and it will be fully carried out as soon as there is adequate and agreed protection for refugee camps.

As he emerged from today's talks Mr. Al Hoss was asked whether the Cairo agreement would be implemented.

He replied only: "God willing," but he described the meeting as "fruitful, constructive and positive."

In late afternoon the meeting was joined by Lt. Col. Sami Al Khatib, commander of the Arab force, and Mr. Zuhair Munsen, the PLO's military chief.

Mr. Khaddam's visit is laying the ground for a summit meeting expected later this month between Mr. Sarkis and Syrian President Hafez Assad.

His presence here gives Syria a chance to draw up a balance of the internal Lebanese political situation, in which it is hard indeed to find any sign that the mistrust between the civil war factions is disappearing.

There is much talk in the Lebanese press of Syrian efforts to form a broadly based national front from the tarnished galaxy of parties and factions.

The press has also taken up a suggestion by Dr. Mohammad Al Imadi, Syria's Economy Minister, that the two countries should reestablish the single economic system they had under the old French mandate.

The two went their separate ways after World War II, with Syria indulging in a number of experiments with socialism and Lebanon nourishing one of the world's most relentlessly free-for-all capitalist economies.

The idea was put out in an interview with a local news agency, and coincides with a persistent trend in political speculation about Syria's long term intentions in Lebanon.

But it is early yet to say whether it represents the considered view of the Syrian government, or is just an exercise in "kite-flying" to see what reaction it will evoke.

Mr. Khaddam later returned to Damascus and was expected to brief President Assad on his visit.

He described his discussions as fruitful.

"We reviewed all matters of concern to Syria and Lebanon, measures taken by President Sarkis to further peace and security in Lebanon, future steps for political dialogue and formation of the broad national front in Lebanon," he said.

## Begin studies DMC policy document

TEL AVIV, June 8 (R). — The rightwing Likud bloc today studied proposals about the occupied West Bank presented by the reformist Democratic Movement for Change, a possible partner in Israel's next coalition government, Likud sources said.

The future of the West Bank is the main stumbling bloc in the negotiations for the formation of a new administration under Likud leader Menachem Begin.

Likud is opposed to any Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank. But the DMC, led by archaeologist Yigael Yadin, insists that the new government should express readiness to withdraw from parts of the area in return for full peace, the Likud sources said.

Likud leaders have said they would encourage large-scale Jewish settlement on the West Bank of Jordan which they regard as part of biblical Israel. The DMC proposes that only settlements with "defensive significance" should be established.

The DMC's views were contained in an eight-point policy document given to Likud leaders at a meeting last night. A Likud spokesman said his party would present reservations about the document at talks with the DMC tomorrow. But he was optimistic that agreement would be reached between the two parties and that

a coalition would be formed with the DMC.

A call by Mr. Begin to the defeated Labour Party to join a national unity government was likely to be rejected by Labour leader Shimon Peres at a meeting the two men are due to have tomorrow.

Likud has reached agreement with three religious parties, which together hold 17 seats in the 120-member Knesset, enabling it to form a coalition of 62, but it appeared to be keen on gaining the support of the 15 members of the DMC.

In a separate development, the Defence Ministry said that Mr. Peres had tonight accused Egypt of not observing strictly the 1975 interim Israeli-Egyptian agreement on disengagement of their forces.

It said Mr. Peres made the comment after meeting Finnish Lt.-Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, coordinator of United Nations forces in the Middle East.

Earlier today, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel had lodged three complaints with the UN, during the past two weeks about alleged Egyptian breaches of the interim agreement.

Mr. Rabin was speaking to Israeli Radio on his return here after an inspection tour of the front lines in the Sinai.

Mr. Rabin said the breaches were not dangerous, but Israel felt duty bound to report them.

## Boycott office to harden line against foreign firms dealing with Israel

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 8 (R). — The Arab League Office for the Boycott of Israel today began discussing stricter economic restrictions on foreign firms dealing with Israel, Arab League officials said.

The 10-day conference attended by the heads of Boycott Offices in the Arab states, will devote most of its meetings to discussing plans to render ineffective proposed American legislation against cooperation with the economic boycott.

The bureau's Commissioner General Mahgoub, however, declined to reveal the measures contemplated.

But in his inaugural speech earlier today he warned the

U.S. and unidentified West European countries to expect retaliatory measures.

"If such a law was passed it would hit their economies more than that of the Arab states," he said.

"There is now a hysteria in the U.S. and some European countries, provoked by international Zionism and Israel, to combat the Arab boycott of Israel. But the Arabs still have a capacity to purchase the needed skills and goods from other East and West European countries and Japan," Mr. Mahgoub said.

He added these countries should be careful not to fall "into the trap of Zionism whose only interest is Israel."

Defending boycott regulations, Mr. Mahgoub said the United Nations itself had imposed economic sanctions against South Africa because it refused to comply with U.N. resolutions.

He said the U.S. had also imposed a boycott even stricter than that of the Arabs on goods from both China and Cuba. The Arabs, he added, had every right to impose an economic boycott on Israel because it still occupied Arab territories and refused to restore Palestinian rights.

The U.S. House of Representatives approved last April a bill banning American firms from cooperating with the Arab trade boycott of Israel. The bill would prohibit firms from refusing to do business with Israeli firms or citizens because of the boycott.

Mr. Mahgoub said officials at the conference would also consider cases of about 100 companies -- either their removal or inclusion on the blacklist -- but declined to reveal any names.

Under boycott office policy, names of the firms are kept secret.

In Cairo The Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported today that some 60 foreign firms had presented proof to the Boycott Office that they had stopped all dealings with Israel.

It said altogether 110 foreign companies had promised to respect the boycott regulations. Mr. Mahgoub, told the pro-Palestinian Beirut newspaper

Al Moharer in an interview published today that one effect of being blacklisted was that companies could no longer import raw materials from Arab nations.

"Any company making legitimate profits" from dealings in the Arab World "must respect the laws of Arab countries," he said.

Arab laws state that any company dealing in the Arab World which does not comply to the regulations of the boycott Office is immediately blacklisted.

"The Arab office has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries and will not tolerate that the laws of other countries block its activities," he said.

## Israel detains two more Arab students in Haifa

HAIFA, June 8 (R). — Two Arab students were taken into custody by a magistrate today for attempting to hold an anti-Israeli rally on the campus of Haifa University during last Sunday's 10th anniversary of the June 5 1967 war, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said the two students, Bishara Ouzma and Mahul Asam, were ordered to be detained for four days on charges brought by the university, which had refused them permission to demonstrate.

The spokesman said two other Arab students, Salah Hassan and Abdallah Samih, were detained earlier this week following a complaint by a Druse student that they had threatened him after making an accusation that he had cooperated with Israeli authorities.

A fifth Arab student was detained on charges of stealing an army tent.

A spokesman for the university's Arab students, which make up about 10 per cent of the student body, accused the authorities of clamping down on Arab nationalist activists.

## Spanish army, police go on partial alert

MADRID, June 8 (R). — Spanish armed forces and police went on partial alert today after a mysterious wave of bombings a week before the first free elections since 1936.

In the troubled northern Basque country, leftist pressure groups began a week-long campaign for total amnesty for Basque political prisoners culminating in a call for a general strike on the eve of elections.

All military and police leave was cancelled as the final phase of "Operation Battering Ram" came into force. The operation is designed to ensure peaceful voting next Wednesday.

On election day itself, the entire police and paramilitary civil guard force will be mobilised and will guard public buildings and communications centres an informed source said.

Security arrangements for the elections were drawn up at a meeting called for by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

The meeting followed a machinegun attack which killed two civil guards in Barcelona last weekend, and bomb blasts which wrecked power pylons and television relay stations in Madrid and the Basque country.

The security alert reflected government fears that extremists would make a last-ditch effort to sabotage the elections which are intended to complete Spain's evolution from the Fr-

anco dictatorship to democracy. Civil guards today found a bomb in another power pylon outside the capital, parts of which were blacked out by the explosions last weekend.

In the northwest city of Santiago de Compostela, where police found an explosive device in the cathedral two days ago, the Palace of Justice was damaged by three firebombs during the night.

The Basque leftwing guerrilla organisation ETA claimed responsibility for most of the bombings.

Despite the blasts, political parties stepped up their campaign for seats in the two-house parliament which will rewrite the authoritarian laws left by Gen. Franco.

In Barcelona, a 27-year-old worker was stabbed and wounded when he tried to stop armed men tearing down Communist and Socialist wall posters.

Extreme leftists organising the amnesty campaign in the Basque country are calling for a boycott of the elections.

But most Basque political parties, ranging from the Communists to the Basque Nationalist Party, are ignoring the call and urging voters to go to the polls.

On the occasion of the Kingdom's celebration of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee and under the patronage of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Mrs. Badran

THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND YOUTH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND ART PRESENTS a musical performance by the British Royal Air Force Band.

JUNE 9, 1977 Thursday evening at 8 p.m. at the Palace of Culture.

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## Why Somalia is changing course

Somalia says it will go to war if Ethiopia invades Djibouti at independence and President Siad Barre has told the Russians that their military help to Col. Mengistu's regime in Addis Ababa would create a "danger" to which Somalia could not remain indifferent. The statements mark a new development in the Horn of Africa. Karl Lavrenco, a frequent visitor to the region and who knows President Barre well, analyses the situation for Gemini News Service.

By Karl Lavrenco

MOGADISHU (Gemini) — About a year ago President Siad Barre told me in Mogadishu: "You know, a drowning man will grab at any straw." This was in reply to my question why Somalia's relations with the USSR were so close. The Russians and East Europeans were a common sight in the streets of Mogadishu. The Russians were known to have important naval facilities in the strategic port of Berbera, at the approaches to the Red Sea. The Soviet Union turned the rag-tag Somali Army into a fine fighting force of over 20,000 equipped with MIG 21 aircraft and T34 tanks. The USSR was involved in important development projects. Many young Somalis have been trained in Russia.

Yet President Siad Barre's remark implied that he would have grabbed at something better than a straw -- given half a chance. Hemmed in by hostile neighbors, Ethiopia, Kenya and French Djibouti, each with a large population of Somalia's kith and kin who were denied elementary human rights, Somalia turned to the Soviet Union for help.

But even in the hey-day of this relationship the Somalis remained on their guard. They were absolutely rejecting the charge of being a Soviet "satellite" or having allowed the Russians actual bases on their territory.

Something of a turning point came in February 1974 when Somalia joined the Arab League -- much against Soviet wishes. This act gave the Somalis new room for diplomatic maneuver which the Russians had sought to deny them.

By moving closer to the Arabs the Somalis also became more eligible for Arab finan-

cial help and investment. While very rich in good agricultural soil along the two big rivers, Shebelle and Juba, the Somalis needed capital and technology to develop the potential.

The Russians may have proved strikingly successful in supplying arms and military training, but their economic aid was slow and ineffectual in spite of much promise.

It was not easy to convince the conservative Arabs that the Somali form of "scientific socialism" was perfectly compatible with being a good Muslim as most Somalis undoubtedly are.

But Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi was one Arab leader who gave the Mogadishu leaders full benefit of the doubt, after visiting Somalia and seeing the extraordinary, disciplined effort the Somalis were making to lift themselves from poverty.

One result of this new development has been a major sugar scheme on the Juba river costing well over \$100 million to be supplied by the United Arab Emirates, whose Chairman is Shaikh Zayed.

The scheme will turn Somalia from a net importer of sugar into a substantial exporter. Significantly, management of the scheme has been entrusted to the London-based Booker McConnell Company, which had won fame in Africa by their successful sugar ventures in Kenya and Nigeria.

There was no indication all this that Somalia was about to "do a Sadat" on the Russians. On the surface at any rate relations with Moscow remained cordial.

What may spoil these relations is the latter-day fondness the Russian leaders developed for the embattled regime in Ethiopia.

Perhaps the main reason Somalia turned to Russia in the first place was the dispute with

Ethiopia, then supported by the West, particularly the U.S., Somalia could never reconcile itself to the existing frontier with Ethiopia, which meant about a million Somali people, inhabiting mostly the vast region of Ogaden, would be permanently cut off from their ethnic homeland.

Soviet leaders saw the danger in which friendship for Col. Mengistu was placing their position in Somalia. President Podgorny and Dr. Fidel Castro tried during their recent trips to Africa to mediate between Somalia and Ethiopia.

President Siad Barre was even prevailed upon to meet Col. Mengistu, in great secrecy at Aden, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and also a client of the USSR.

But the Somalis rejected the Communist overtures which seemed designed to by-pass the territorial problems by setting up a confederation or federation among such states in the area as might be considered leftwing and friendly to Russia.

In Russian calculation such countries would include Ethiopia, Somalia, South Yemen, Djibouti -- when this becomes free -- and a liberated Eritrea.

The Somali reaction was predictable. Whatever the merits of the scheme in the past it now had few. It would have meant placing Somalia under the domination of Ethiopia, seeing that the ratio of the two populations was about 8:1 in favour of the latter.

It would have spelled out an end to the valuable Arab connection for Somalia. It would make the regime in Mogadishu utterly dependent on the Soviet Union.

For Somalia times have changed considerably since the country's apparently hopeless isolation a few years back. Ethiopia was now no longer the stable and universally respected empire.

It was a country of controversial revolutionaries, calling themselves Marxist-Leninists, who were resorting to violence and repression which was probably unprecedented for its scale on the African continent. Besides, the Addis Ababa government was fighting five armed insurgencies of which one, in Eritrea, was decidedly winning.

France is leaving Djibouti on July 4 and a new electoral system in the colony will almost certainly guarantee the victory of the pro-Somali faction. There is no indication that the Somalis are planning to incorporate Djibouti.

The warning which President Siad Barre has voiced in regard to the territory only meant what it said. An armed invasion of Djibouti by Ethiopia would be countered by armed action on the part of Somalia. But there is no reason to think that Ethiopia will wish to invade Djibouti.

The confederation which this would almost certainly entail might put the Russians in more unpleasant dilemmas and choices, beyond that of choosing between Ethiopia and Somalia.

But the new situation which has arisen in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea region must please the Somalis as their diplomatic and political status in international affairs has now certainly improved.



## THE COMMONWEALTH HQ

Commonwealth Secretariat was set up in 1965. For 36 countries it promotes consultation, provides information, services conferences and co-ordinates many Commonwealth activities

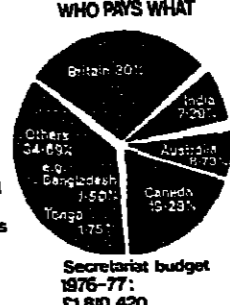
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Deputies: **N.A. Hassan** (India), **R.P. Deane** (Australia)

Total staff: 360 from 23 countries

Headquarters: **Marborough House, Pall Mall, London.**

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Managing director: **Anthony Tinker** (Britain)

Expenditure: £8 million

## Mr. Commonwealth puts it in a global setting

LONDON (Gemini) — Siridath Ramphal is almost half way through his five-year term as the Commonwealth's second secretary general. Since he took over from Canadian Arnold Smith after the last summit conference in Jamaica, he hasn't paused much for breath.

His parish is 36 countries and in the last two years he has travelled 240,000 miles and visited 25 of them, some several times.

Ramphal, former foreign minister of Guyana and "Sonny" to everybody who knows him, is a warm, dynamic diplomat with a winning Caribbean manner and a command of the English language that many Englishmen envy and which he uses to the full in putting over to people what he believes the Commonwealth stands for and what it should be doing.

His message -- and the whole trend of his secretary-generalship so far -- is to place the Commonwealth firmly in its global setting. Everything the Commonwealth does must be in the context of what is going on in the other three-quarters of the world; it must help, guide and complement international initiatives that are for the peoples' well-being.

If it takes major initiatives of its own then they must be coordinated with what is being done by other international bodies. In other words, the Commonwealth must not try to go its own way as an exclusive grouping of states.

In his 1977 report as Commonwealth secretary general, just published, Ramphal explains: "The Commonwealth must see itself... participating in the search for global solutions to problems that, while affecting our members, with a particular intimate poignancy, are inextricably problems of the world...."

"We are no longer a club distinguished by the likeness of our membership. We are, instead, a co-mingling of humanity in all its variety."

Ramphal sees the Commonwealth today as "a facility by which a quarter of the world's states may advance understanding and advance co-operation. In this sense the Commonwealth serves not just itself, but all the world."

"I believe that the new realities of the Commonwealth are well accepted. Nobody need now retain the illusion that the Commonwealth is somehow a vehicle for the silent perpetuation of imperialism; nor that

it exists to serve the interests of any one group among its members rather than those of the whole. It is perhaps time to say that loud and clear."

This trend in Commonwealth philosophy has been developing for some years. Indeed, Arnold Smith saw the Commonwealth in a similar light: circumstances now have allowed the process to be accelerated.

A landmark was the granting last October of observer status to the Secretariat by the General Assembly of the United Nations. A few years ago such a step would not have been possible; the Commonwealth would then have been seen by some nations as a neo-colonialist institution. That notion has been erased today.

The change is seen in action most clearly in the reports of the Ten Wise Men -- the Commonwealth group of experts set up by heads of government in 1975 to examine ways of closing the rich-poor gap. The whole object of this exercise was to provide ideas for the plethora of international conferences on the subject then taking place -- for UNCTAD IV, for the north-south dialogue in Paris, for the Group of 77.

In these three reports the Commonwealth as such is virtually unmentioned; the problem is treated globally throughout, even to the extent that the reports offer friendly advice to the Communist countries as to how they could do better in helping the poor countries.

At every major international conference, particularly those of the World Health Organization, UNCTAD, UNESCO, GATT, the World Bank, IMF, the Environment and the Law of the Sea, there is Commonwealth liaison, usually through members of the Secretariat. There is liaison, too, with the French Technical and Cultural Agency in Paris, the Organisation of African Unity, the Caribbean Community, the European Commission, the South Pacific Forum and the Economic Community of West African States.

Equally important is the top level co-operation. Ramphal himself keeps up a close relationship with Kurt Waldheim, the U.N. Secretary General, and a measure of his personal international involvement has been seen in recent months during the Southern Africa crisis.

At the time of Henry Kissinger's negotiations in Africa the U.S. secretary of state several times sought the advice

of Ramphal and the Secretariat; when Andrew Young, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., visited London one of his first calls was on the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The Secretariat, through financial and other help, was able to provide each African nationalist delegation at the Geneva conference on Rhodesia with six experts.

Reaching outside the confines of the Commonwealth, it has set up a £1 million fund to support Mozambique, is providing it with technical assistance, and has found many places in Commonwealth countries for refugee Namibian schoolchildren.

On another level non-Commonwealth countries sometimes sit in as observers in Commonwealth meetings -- for example, Liberia attends meetings of the Commonwealth regional health organisation in West Africa.

Commonwealth involvement in the Cyprus problem is an example of the new trend. Though Cyprus is a Commonwealth country two major powers involved in the problem are non-Commonwealth and the U.N. has a peace-keeping force there.

However, it was thought useful that the Commonwealth should have its own Committee on Cyprus, working in liaison with the U.N. and helping to keep open lines of communication with and between the two communities on the island.

It has met several times and recently visited Cyprus, talking to President Makarios and the Turkish leader, Rauf Denktaş. The report of the Committee will be before the summit conference. But no step has been taken without consultation with Waldheim.

The Ramphal philosophy about the Commonwealth is summed up in these words of his report: "It is in no way my claim that the Commonwealth is the custodian of cures for all the world's ills; far from it."

"We are deeply concerned about such vast and complex issues as that of the nuclear balance in the world; but history has equipped us with no special and unique role to play in that discussion, nor in many others that deeply and significantly preoccupy our leadership."

"It is not part of the Commonwealth's desire to claim influence, where, collectively, it has no more than any other international grouping might have... We must fix our eyes on those targets that together we can help to attain."

## Playing the Likud game

The Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) which ran in the Israeli general elections on a domestic platform with heavy emphasis on electoral reform, is now being forced to bargain with Likud on issues of foreign policy.

The DMC is unlikely to get satisfaction on either front. The Likud is not about to call for fresh elections in two years time as the DMC wants, nor is it likely to alter its hawkish stand on the West Bank. Mr. Menachem Begin, the Likud overlord, has been so consistent in ruling out any withdrawal from the West Bank that a declaration of willingness on his part to make some withdrawals -- as the DMC is asking -- will lack credibility, and for good reason.

Understandably, the temptation for the DMC to take part in a coalition government is quite strong; it cannot deliver on its reformist promises to the electorate without a share in power. At the same time it is in danger of being used by the Likud as a front behind which to hide the extremist policies of the next government. The DMC might compromise on foreign policy and not get its way on domestic issues.

If the DMC goes into a coalition with Likud and one or more religious parties, it is going to be hopelessly outnumbered, and it is unlikely to withdraw from the coalition at precisely the moment when a threat to do so could be most effective, i.e., under strong American pressure to be reasonable about peace. It could not pull out at such a moment without being accused of stabbing the government in the back, while its presence in the coalition up to such a point will only strengthen the hand of the extremists and make the task of outsiders seeking to secure a just settlement in the area all the more unwieldy.

What the area needs is a genuine desire for peace which is totally absent in the Likud and only of secondary importance to the DMC.

As the junior partner of the staunchly rightist Likud, it will be in danger of being led by the nose and could end up losing its soul.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies on Wednesday were concerned with the cabinet formation in Israel, Jordan's domestic policy and inter-Arab relations.

Al Sha'b said that once Begin was officially entrusted with the job of forming a cabinet, he stated that he would carry out talks with the Labour Party in order to form a national coalition cabinet. Begin stated that though the Likud and Labourites differed they were in agreement on several crucial issues: Opposition to the creation of a Palestinian state on Palestinian land and the rejection of an Israeli withdrawal to the exact cease-fire lines which existed before the June 1967 war. Begin also stated that the new Israeli cabinet would be ready to give concessions with regards to Sinai and the Golan but not the West Bank.

The paper then draws the attention of the reader to some contradictory statements made by Begin. The paper said that earlier Begin had agreed to participate in the Geneva Peace Conference based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

The paper adds that Begin's understanding of peace is totally different from the U.N. resolutions and the Geneva Peace Conference, held to put practical measures and a time-table into effect to execute Security Council resolutions 242 & 338.

These resolutions view the Mideast problem as an Israeli occupation of Arab lands by force. The solution to this problem is a total withdrawal from all occupied territories without exceptions.

The paper adds that if Begin in his statements wants to draw in the Labourites, to appear as wanting peace, he is only manoeuvring to stand in the way of peace.

The paper concludes that Israel's existence is based on contradictions that stand in the way of peace.

Al Dustour commented on the visit of his Majesty King

Hussein to the Jordan University Alumni Club. The paper said that on Tuesday the King met with graduates of the Jordanian University and talked with them about different internal, inter-Arab, and international issues.

The talks emphasised the basic requirements for nation building. The basic requirement is civic responsibility which must be practised by Jordan's educated generation, not only theorised.

The paper commented that in meeting with University graduates the King has given them an example of what it means to communicate with all sectors of the society. The King showed them that objectivity in dialogue can lead to the process of nation building.

The paper concluded that the King in his visit was an example of how every citizen ought to be.

Al Rai said that there are still basic unsolved issues in the Arab World. In spite of Arab conferences and Arab League interference issues are still unsolved. The reason for this is that Arabs have gotten accustomed to solving their problems in Arab summit conferences, the first held in 1964.

The paper cites the unsolved issues:

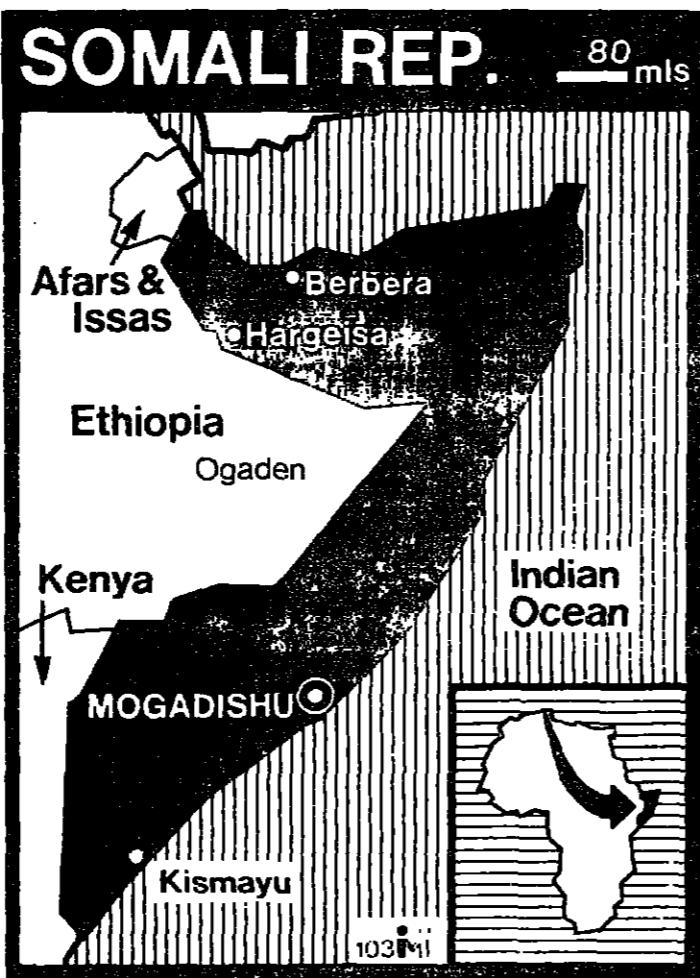
1. The security of the Red Sea, which affects the interests of the big powers;

2. The differences in inter-Arab relations;

3. Problems of economic development in non oil producing Arab countries which hinder a complete and comprehensive economic, defense and political development;

4. The rise of the Likud bloc to power, which has resulted in the Israelis becoming more extreme in their policy toward the occupied territories and peace efforts in the Mid-East.

The paper concludes by calling for complete agreement among Arabs not merely agreement confined to the confrontation states.



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# Arabic adopted as an official language at world tourism meet

AMMAN (JNA). — The position of the Arab World has been boosted in the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) after its general assembly adopted Arabic as one of its official languages and three new states were admitted to the organisation.

Delegation head Laurice Hlass, advisor at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, said Wednesday that Jordan had been re-elected to the WTO Executive Council for a further two-year term.

Bahrain, Qatar and the Yemen Arab Republic were unanimously admitted as new members, thus raising the number of Arab countries in the organisation to 17. Twenty five

## Aqaba port surcharges cancelled

AMMAN (JNA). — Major international maritime companies have decided to cancel freight surcharges they imposed on all goods shipped from America to the Port of Aqaba as of June 15 and on goods coming from Japan as of June 1.

The Ministry of Transport Wednesday explained that the move was taken after the Port of Aqaba Authority managed to speed up the unloading of ships. These steps included the purchase of a floating berth and the adoption of new administrative procedures at the port.

A surcharge of 50 per cent of the ordinary freight charge had been imposed by maritime companies on all shipments arriving from Japan and the U.S. due to unloading delays at Aqaba.

# How to get to know the world through music...

Music not only has the charm to soothe what is rough. It can also be an ingenious way of getting to know the world through melodies and rhythms. This was the case with the international music night organised by the British Council recently, which is due to become an annual event.

By Irene Ramadan  
Special to the Jordan Times

"A nation that hasn't got folklore hasn't got a soul..."  
Because she wanted to go further in searching for this soul, Mrs. Janset Shami had the idea of organising an international music night.

It has been well known for some time that there is much musical talent among those from the many nations of the world living in Amman. But someone had to search it out. Mrs. Janset Shami did it. Why? Because she has always been an art lover. Now she is running a music shop and is a particularly skillful doll and puppet maker.

So after finding many hidden talents in Amman, Mrs. Shami decided they could give a worthwhile performance. Interested in this initiative, the British Council decided to organise an international music night in collaboration with Twang Music Centre.

This show took place a few days ago at the British Council under the patronage of Princess Sarvath, who was represented by Princess Wajdan. The proceeds from the sale of tickets all went to charities: The Young Womens Moslem Association and the Circassian Society Ladies Charity Club.

That evening turned out to be a great success so it will be repeated annually with more and more participants. This time 20 people from six different countries performed.

From India to Finland

The programme, compiled by Mr. Monroe, Director of the

British Council, started with an Indian group of 11 people. Accompanied by a musician playing the Bengali flute, 10 female performers in brightly coloured saris interpreted a qawwali song and a traditional folk dance from Northwest India.

Then came the Armenians: A piano player, singer and flutist. We had to welcome Mano Satamian and his enchanted flute. With him, the instrument sounded like a real nightingale.

Another very good troupe was the duo of Elaine Cockrel and Edie Bilbeisi. These two young American women with their beautiful deep voices conveyed the varied rhythms and melodies of their country: Negro spirituals and folk songs. Elaine Cockrel and Edie Bilbeisi -- two names not to forget.

After the interval the audience

## Government bans reportedly poisonous chemical in bread

AMMAN (J.T.). — Quantities of a chemical substance used in bakeries to give bread a pleasant look, but believed to be poisonous, have been confiscated. The order was issued immediately prohibiting its use until the results of analyses carried out on specimens of bread are received from the Royal Scientific Society and laboratories in West Germany.

## Free Zone Company discusses progress

DER'A (JNA). — The board of administration of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Free Zone Company met here at its headquarters to discuss progress achieved in setting up the zone.

The conferees discussed the financial state of the zone, steps to be taken to build it and the drawing up of an investment plan in implementation of decisions taken by the Jordanian-Syrian ministerial committee during its recent session in Amman.

# Jordan tests out new vocational training system

GENEVA, June 8 (J.T.). — While the International Labour Organisation (ILO) bends with the world's political winds and gently sways under the pressures of confrontations between the world's rich and poor nations, it remains an organisation rooted in the depth and breadth of its technical work in the field of labour affairs.

The focal point of ILO activities has always been in vocational training. And Jordan is no exception. In fact, while Crown Prince Hassan is here this week to address his annual meeting, the ILO is moving ahead with an experimental vocational training project in Jordan that may revolutionise the training of skilled workers throughout the Third World.

The pilot project in Jordan is the culmination of many years of ILO work there, particularly in setting up vocational training programmes at the Polytechnic Institute at Marka. According to Mr. Salah Ayoub, an Egyptian in the programme development section of the ILO's Training Department, Jordan is being used as a test site partly because ILO experience shows that Arab workers are generally more adaptable to new techniques than other workers elsewhere in the world.

The new scheme is a system for training semi-skilled and skilled workers according to a method called Modules of Employable Skills (MES). The MES system breaks a job down into its component parts, and when new workers are required to fill a certain job, they are trained only in those specific tasks they need for the job.

For example, an automotive mechanic whose job requires that he only repair engines does not need to be trained in repairing tyres or painting car bodies. Thus his or her training can be tailor-made to the job, and the training programme becomes cheaper, more flexible and shorter.

According to Mr. Andrew Cichowski, the man responsible for the "Jordan desk" in the ILO's Vocational Training Division, the MES system has

## ABU DHABI FUND LOANS JD 8.6m FOR PHOSPHATE EXPANSION PLAN

ABU DHABI, June 8 (JNA). — Jordan is to get a JD 8,600,000 loan from the Abu Dhabi Economic and Development Fund according to an agreement signed here today.

The loan, repayable over 10 years with a four-year grace period, will finance an expansion of phosphate production at Al Hassa mine from its present 1,250,000 tons to three million a year, as well as the construction of a power generator on the site.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by President of the National Planning Council Dr. Hanna Odeh and for the fund by its Director General, Dr. Hassan Abbas Zaki.

Dr. Odeh arrived here at the head of a Jordanian delegation Tuesday evening to sign the agreement.

# King tells graduates Youth is foundation of future country

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday expressed his belief that Jordanian youth forms the foundation for the future development of the country.

His Majesty was holding an open dialogue at the University of Jordan Alumni Club on various domestic, Arab and international subjects. His Majesty emphasised the importance of being a good citizen and carrying out one's duties to the homeland and fellow citizens.

Earlier, the Deputy President of the club, Mr. Ahmad Khudair, welcomed His Majesty for coming and giving the graduates an opportunity to listen to his advice and directives. Mr.

Khudair also explained to His Majesty the objectives and activities of the club.

## JORDAN VALLEY FERTILISER ACCORD SIGNED

AMMAN (JNA). — An agreement was signed today at the Ministry of Agriculture with the Farmers Association of the Jordan Valley under which the ministry will supply 400 tons of fertiliser.

According to the agreement, a special account will be opened in a trade bank where the association will deposit proceeds from fertiliser sales and distribution.



International performers... and organiser Mrs. Janset Shami (top).

been developed by the ILO to train people precisely for specific jobs, and by doing so the traditional training period can be reduced by one-third the time.

At the Marka Centre, Mr. Cichowski said, about 140 "modules" for training are being applied as of this month, each module being a specific skill or task. These cover the areas of machine shop and general mechanics, auto mechanics, electrical occupations, building jobs and welding.

The MES system will be tested in Jordan for an initial one-year period, after which it will be refined and tested again for another year at least. Once it has proved its worth, it will be applied throughout the world.

It is likely that the ILO will also be involved in setting up the planned vocational training programme at Aqaba, and that the MES system would be used there as well.

According to Mr. C. Von Stedingk, who is responsible for overall ILO technical cooperation programmes for the Middle East area, the technical training of workers remains the biggest field of ILO work in the area. But he says that the ILO has recently tried to promote a "wider approach" to national development than the traditional focussing on industrial growth only.

In this respect, he says, the ILO is starting to pay more attention to rural development, small-scale industries, and agriculture, often taking up such work in a multidisciplinary approach with other United Nations agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation or the World Health Organisation.

He also says that the ILO is now providing more technical aid to Arab states in the fields of migrant workers and the whole area called labour administration, which includes labour relations, laws, health and occupational safety regulations, inspection, statistical work and government services to the labour sector.

In this area, according to Mr. Rafic Teylouni, a Syrian who is senior programme officer in charge of Middle East technical aid in Mr. Von Stedingk's office, the ILO is helping Jordan revise its existing labour law (expected to be pro-

mulgated within a few weeks), and ILO experts are also helping to establish Jordan's new social security programme for workers.

Mr. Teylouni points out that the ILO has been providing technical aid to Jordan without interruption since 1956, most prominently in vocational training programmes, but also in the fields of management training, handicrafts development, vocational rehabilitation for the physically and mentally handicapped, and occupational safety and health.

The Marka Vocational Training Centre, for example, has had the service of eleven ILO experts for the past five years. Now only one is left, as sufficient Jordanians have been trained to train others, and the centre will soon be turning out over 200 trainees per session in what will be an all-Jordanian operation.

The other dramatic example of ILO aid in Jordan is the Hotel Training Centre that began operations this year, and that has started feeding the Jordanian tourism industry with the vital skilled workers whose availability is a key to Jordan's long-term developmental health.

Another new area that the ILO has started to help with throughout the Arab World is that of population studies, migration of workers and the complex but important relationships between economic planning and population factors.

Two projects in this field will be conducted soon in Jordan, according to Mr. Henry Azzam, a Lebanese economist in the Employment and Development Department of the ILO's Population and Labour Policies Branch.

The first involves carrying out a study of the relationships in Jordan among fertility, migration and development planning. This is important for Jordan to be able to come up with short- and medium-term development plans that are coherent and realistic, in view of the high rate of emigration of skilled Jordanian workers.

The other project will launch an education programme among organised workers and employers to create greater awareness of population, family welfare and family planning matters.

A third project in which Jordan will figure prominently is a study of the regional Arab labour market, a market which sees great migrations of skilled workers from countries such as Jordan and Egypt to the oil-fuelled economies of the Gulf area. The ILO will help carry out the study, which is designed to provide advice on the options for countries such as Jordan that are reacting to the point where the emigration of their skilled workers is becoming a drag on development.

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# French government to take 1/3 controlling interest in Dassault

PARIS, June 8 (R). — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today ordered the government to take a controlling interest in the Dassault Aircraft Company, builders of the Mirage fighter bomber.

M. Giscard d'Estaing asked the necessary steps to obtain a one-third "blocking minority" in the capital of the company, founded and still run by 84-year-old millionaire Marcel Dassault, the presidential spokesman said.

It was not immediately known when the state would take the one-third blocking seat, which would give it effective control of the company.

The president called for the partial take-over to rationalize the French aeronautical industry, the spokesman added. He issued the order at the weekly cabinet meeting.

The Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation has exported hundreds of its supersonic mirages. Clients have included South Africa, Australia, South American and Arab nations.

The company, which announced a provisional net profit of 171 million francs (about \$2

million) for last year, is developing a new plane called the Mirage Delta 2000 to compete with the most sophisticated American and Soviet warplanes.

In the civil aviation field, Dassault also built the Mercure 100 short-haul airliner, which has not sold well.

M. Dassault was at the centre of allegations last year that he and his various companies had been involved in huge tax frauds.

The allegations, vigorously denied by the plane maker, were made by his former Chief Accountant Herve de Vathaire, who has since been sentenced to four years imprisonment for embezzling eight million francs (\$1 million) from his employer.

A parliamentary inquiry into the French aircraft industry, begun in the wake of the De Vathaire allegations, cleared M. Dassault of any wrong doing.

M. Dassault is on record as saying he would accept a state take-over of his aircraft company, although he would like to stay on as an adviser if this should happen.

The other major French aircraft firm, the Aerospatiale Company which builds the Concorde supersonic airliner, is already nationalised.

The opposition Socialist Communist Alliance plans to nationalise Dassault, among other major companies, if elected to power next year.

## Tunisia gets World Bank loan for water project

WASHINGTON, June 8 (R). — The World Bank has announced a \$21 million loan to Tunisia to help finance a water supply project.

The project is designed to help meet the drinking water needs of the provinces of Tunis, Tunis-Sud, Beja, Jendouba and Nabeul and to extend the water distribution network in greater Tunis and four other northern cities.

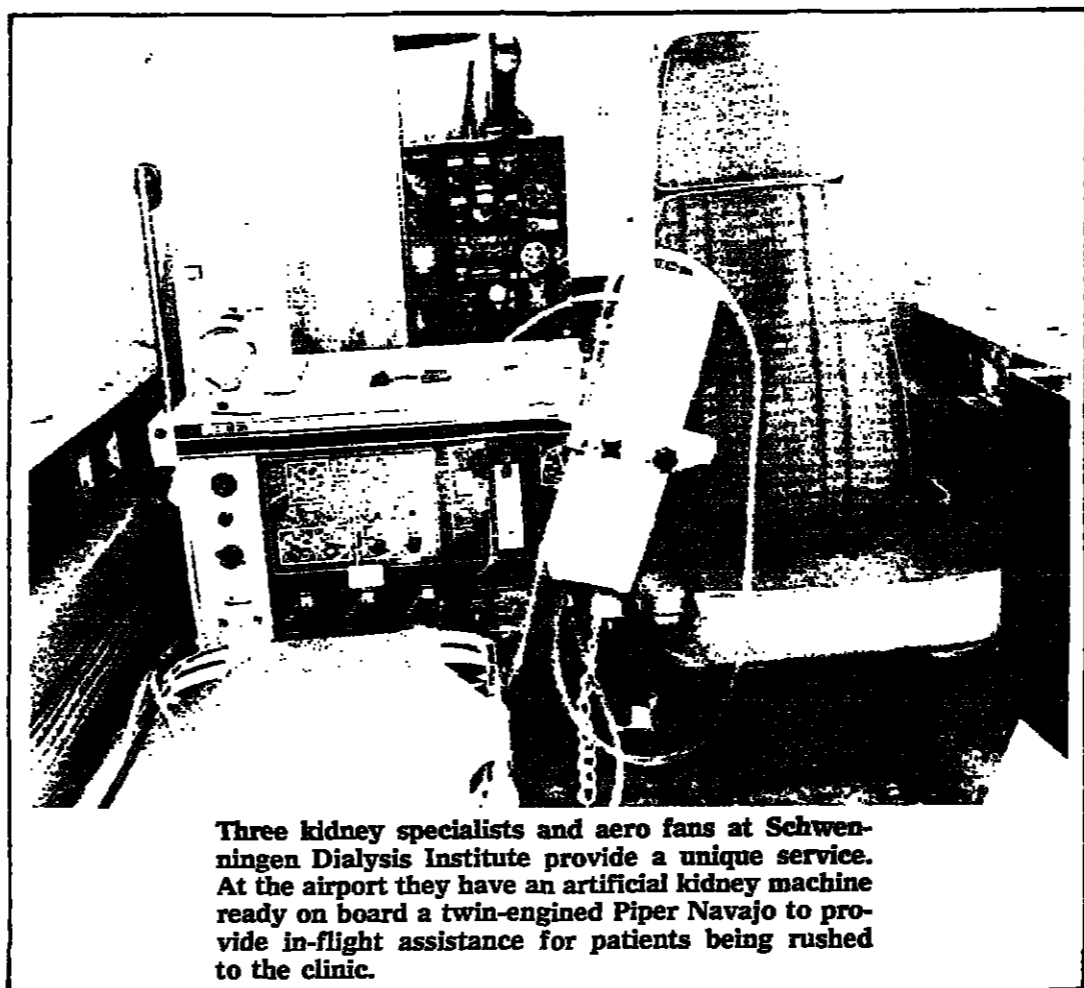
The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is also expected to provide about \$24 million of financing for the project, which is estimated to cost about \$183 million.

The bank loan, announced in a press release here Monday, will be for 17 years, with a three and a half year grace period. It will carry an annual interest rate of 8.2 per cent.

## Process found to extract magnesium from asbestos

MONTREAL, June 8 (AFP). — A process for extracting magnesium from waste asbestos was announced here by researcher Jean-Marie Lalancette of Sherbrooke University. But he was unable to say whether it is economically worthwhile.

Mr. Lalancette has been granted a \$40,000 sum by the Quebec government to continue his research.



Three kidney specialists and aero fans at Schwenningen Dialysis Institute provide a unique service. At the airport they have an artificial kidney machine ready on board a twin-engine Piper Navajo to provide in-flight assistance for patients being rushed to the clinic.

## Marcos decrees national quota for tree planting

MANILA, June 8 (AFP). — Using his martial law powers, President Ferdinand Marcos today ordered every Filipino to plant at least one tree each month for five straight years or face stiff penalties.

Mr. Marcos issued the order in an unprecedented martial law decree which takes effect this month and applied to "all able-bodied citizens at least 10 years of age," the presidential palace announced.

Mr. Marcos has been exercising sole law-making powers in the Philippines since he proclaimed martial law in September 1972 and abolished congress.

The president said it was every Filipino's duty to develop the country's natural resources.

More abundant resources would prevent floods, droughts and erosion, increase water supply, expand farm productivity and "meet the ever-increasing demand for domestic consumption of our exploding population," he said.

A palace spokesman said the severe erosion of forest resources throughout the country particularly inspired the promulgation of the decree.

Under the decree, the tree may be planted in backyards, parks, plazas, schools, markets, roadsides, forest and pasture lands, mineral and resettlement lands, civil and military reservations.

The tree "must be fruit-bearing, shade, ornamental or forest," it prescribed.

The planter is required to take care of his tree for at least two years and replace it if the tree dies, or is diseased or defective.

Violators face fines not exceeding 1,000 pesos (\$133), or they may be stripped of privileges due them as citizens.

In appropriate cases, the decree says, a violator may be disqualified for five years from practicing his profession, from holding public office, or from graduating from school.

He may also be debarred from taking government examinations for the "practice of

such professions as medicine or law or for employment into the civil service.

A violator may also be stripped of his right to acquire public lands or franchise to operate a public utility.

Replying to queries, a palace spokesman said guidelines would be issued shortly to enable a citizen to identify his own tree - or prevent others from claiming it.

## Ivory Coast hosts third CEAO summit

ABIDJAN, June 8 (AFP). — President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast hosts the third summit of the French-speaking West African Economic Community (CEAO) here today, attended by heads of state of the other five member countries.

Presidents Sanguou Lamizana (Upper Volta), Mokhtar Ould Daddah (Mauritania), Leopold Senghor (Senegal), Seynie Koumteche (Niger) and Moussa Traore (Mali) are attending.

The two-day summit will be preceded by a preparatory finance ministers meeting chaired by Captain Leonard Kalinago (Upper Volta). Upper Volta currently holds the chairmanship of the CEAO. The Secretary General is Moussa N'gom (Senegal).

Ivory Coast Finance Minister Henri Konan Bedie, who opened the ministers conference Monday, said CEAO's internal trade had exceeded \$30 billion CFA francs (\$120 million) in 1976. Since 1973, he said trade between CEAO members had increased at a rate of more than 40 per cent.

He said that while CEAO had been created only recently - it was founded by the treaty of Bamako (Mali) in 1972 - the community had succeeded already in standardizing much of its manpower and material infrastructure in readiness for a planned integration of members' economies.

Sydney Moutia, Secretary General of the Afro-Mauritan Common Organisation (OCAIM) is attending as an observer.

## Harley Davidson accuses 4 Japanese motor-cycle firms of illegal pricing

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AFP). — Harley Davidson Motor, the only U.S. manufacturer of motor-cycles, yesterday accused four Japanese firms - Honda, Yamaha, Kawasaki and Suzuki - of selling their machines in this country at "dumping" prices.

In a complaint filed with the Department of the Treasury in Washington, Harley Davidson said that the Japanese manufacturers were selling their machines on the American market at prices up to 58 per cent lower than those current in Japan and Europe. It said that this amounted to a violation of the 1921 anti-dumping law.

The firm said that differences in price could be as much as \$737 to \$900 per motor-cycle which put Harley Davidson in a difficult position on the American market.

Harley Davidson also said that the Japanese manufacturers still had vast stocks of motor-cycles in the United States (about 1,000,000 at the beginning of this year), which they were now trying to sell.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

Foreign Currency	Official Rate	Market Rate
Japanese yen	119.8	120.2
Lebanese pound	107.6	108.1
Saudi riyal	93.0	93.3
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Egyptian pound	1,146.0	1,150.0
Libyan dinar	4620.0	470.0
U.A.E. dirham	80.0	81.0
U.S. dollar	0.715	0.715
West German mark	1.436	1.436
Dutch guilder	3.806	3.806
Swiss franc	2.036	2.036
Belgian franc	4.366	4.366
French franc	136.5	136.5
Italian lire (for every 100)	37.4	37.6

## U.S. special steel imports fall by half

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AFP). — Imports of special steels into the United States fell by almost half in the first quarter of this year, compared with the 1976 average, a Department of Commerce survey showed yesterday.

## Bethlehem Steel to close mills

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania, June 8 (AFP). — Bethlehem Steel, the number two U.S. company in this sector of industry, is planning to close its mill near San Francisco because of competition from Japan.

The imports are shipped to the U.S. west coast.

The mill provides jobs for 300 workers and manufactures steel bars and other iron and steel products used in building.

A communication from Bethlehem Steel, which had already announced a similar closure in the state of New York on July 31, said that the new decision would take place in the next few months.

Imports of special steels into the United States have been restricted since June 1976. President Jimmy Carter's administration is now studying the possibility of eliminating or liberalizing the quotas because, in particular, of the price increases decided on recently by the American manufacturers.

Arrivals from abroad totaled 23,779 tons in the period under review, compared with a three-month average of 41,827 tons last year.

Deliveries by U.S. producers totaled 270,187 tons, of which 13,723 tons were for export, compared with quarterly averages of 248,367 and 14,865 tons respectively last year.

In all, imports represented 8.5 per cent of sales on the U.S. market, against 15.1 per cent in 1976.

Lower import penetration was particularly noteworthy in rolled stainless steel.

Imports of special steels into the United States have been restricted since June 1976. President Jimmy Carter's administration is now studying the possibility of eliminating or liberalizing the quotas because, in particular, of the price increases decided on recently by the American manufacturers.

## Now India and China make a trade deal

Although diplomatic relations between India and China were restored while Mrs. Gandhi was still in power, China had reservations about full normalization, including trading, because of India's close friendship with Russia. Now with the coming to power of Morarji Desai, who has said his country would not have a "special relationship" with any nation, Peking is looking to New Delhi for closer links. Already it has struck a 14.2 million rupee trade deal and there could be further deals in the future.

By Mohammed Aslam

NEW DELHI, (Gemini) — India and China have decided to resume trading after nearly 15 years.

An Indian business delegation at the recent Canton Trade Fair in south China struck a 14.2 million rupee (\$1 sterling = 15 rupees) deal involving exports of 600 tonnes of shellac and imports of zinc, antimony and mercury.

Official circles regard it as a very promising start. Many bigger transactions covering a wide range of commodities are expected to follow in due course.

Items India could sell China include mica, manganese, sugar, shellac, jute goods and a variety of engineering products. China can supply non-ferrous metals and chemicals, besides crude oil.

Indian businessmen were invited to the Canton fair for the first time since 1962. The government, though happy at receiving the invitation, did not expect such quick results. China's action in signing a contract so promptly has come as a very pleasant surprise here and is being seen as a desire by Peking to forge strong trading links with New Delhi.

### FOR RENT

Three new apartments situated between the Fourth and Fifth Circles, Jabal Amman near the government guest house. Now vacant. Each provided with central heating. Each apartment consists of two bedrooms, a large hall for living and dining and two bathrooms.

Contact tel. 36345 - morning  
44022 - evening

### TO LET

A ground floor house. Consists of three bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, study, modern kitchen, two bathrooms, garage and garden.

Central heating and private entrance. Can be used as office. Easy communications. Location: Behind Al Hussein Housing Suburb, opp. the sentry. Please call 39279.

## Soviets buy super conducting magnet

ARGONNE, Illinois, June 8 (AFP). — A 40-ton super conducting magnet will this month be shipped to the Soviet Union for an experimental power plant near Moscow, by the Argonne National Laboratory.

The four metres (14 feet) long unit measuring 1.6 metres

(5 feet) in diameter will be used in a power generation unit that employs very hot gas.

The gas moves at high speed across a magnetic field and acts in the same way as the rotor of a conventional generator. The magnet cost \$2,500,000 to produce.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

\* TUNIS, June 8 (AFP). — The Libyan and Tunisian foreign ministers began negotiations here today over the disputed continental shelf under the Gulf of Gabes, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmood Riad, who was mediating, said on arrival: "The assurances given to me by both sides are encouraging." Libyan Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Abdessalam Triki said: "The solution concerning the continental shelf is not difficult to find... besides the territorial relations between our two presidents suffice by themselves to settle all differences."

\* TOKYO, June 8 (AFP). — Production at the Abaqai Oilfield in Saudi Arabia, which caught fire in mid-May, would return to normal by July 1, Exxon Board Chairman Clifton Gravin said here today. The fire was not due to sabotage but resulted from a damaged pipeline he said shortly before leaving for home after a three-day stopover on his way back from a tour of Exxon facilities in Australia and Singapore. He also said the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would possibly reunify its oil pricing system by the end of this year if Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates raise their crude oil prices and the 11 other countries cancel their planned additional five per cent price hike on July 1.

\* NEW YORK, June 8 (AFP). — Cook Industries, one of the biggest U.S. exporters of cereals, was today facing big financial difficulties, apparently caused by faulty speculation in the futures cereals market. The company has just announced that it will doubtless have losses of more than \$87 million in the fiscal year ended on May 31. These losses occurred mainly in Cook's "agri-products" division, the leading officials of which have just resigned. It appears that this division speculated in a far from cautious manner in cereals futures. This put cook industries in a very delicate financial situation. Some experts said that it put the company's very existence in danger.

\* HANOVER, West Germany, June 8 (AFP). — Luxembourg's Premier Gaston Thorn yesterday warned member countries of the European Economic Community against the dangers of a possible "confrontation" between developed and developing countries. Mr. Thorn said a possible north-south confrontation would be damaging both for rich and poor countries. However, he said the European Economic Community would be "partic. arly" vulnerable because of the "fragile" nature of its "high" level of development and social order.

\* NEW YORK, June 8 (AFP). — The British company International Computers Limited (ICL) intends to increase its share of the U.S. market fivefold by 1980, it announced yesterday. Geoffrey Rowett, Chairman of ICL, said that his firm was to launch a big sales drive to expand the marketing of its computers.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market Wednesday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7184 / 86	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3588 / 9	West German marks
	2.4695 / 10	Dutch guilders
	2.4910 / 25	Swiss francs
	36.05 / 08	Belgian francs
	4.9430 / 50	French francs
	885.30 / 40	Italian lire
	274.35 / 45	Japanese yen
	4.4120 / 50	Swedish crowns
	5.2680 / 2710	Norwegian crowns
	6.0370 / 400	Danish crowns

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices posted another moderate gain Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average gained more than four points in fairly active trading.

This rise, according to analysts, was a continuation of the technical rally which started Tuesday as buyers came back to the market for some bargain hunting. There was no significant news developments influencing the market today.

Advances outnumbered declines at the bell by a two to one margin (948 to 460), as most groups of shares closed on a mixed to steady tone.

Best performers included chemical, paper, auto, tyre, aluminium and computer issues, along with pharmaceutical and motion picture stocks.

Twentieth Century Fox rose one point to 20 7/8 in active trading, while U.S. Steel gained 5/8 to 41 5/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 912.59, a gain of 4.32 points; Transport at 236.90, a gain of 1.85; utilities at 112.73, a gain of 0.35. 22,300,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,940,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed easier Wednesday with the ft. index at 15:00 off 2.4 to 455.4. Turnover was small after the long holiday weekend, dealers said.

Government bonds were the active sector where fears of a possible rise in interest rates caused falls of up to 3/4. These were later trimmed by 1/8 or 1/4.

Industrial leaders showed net falls of up to 3p having opened narrowly higher in response to a couple of optimistic business surveys.

Gold shares firmed. U.S. and Canadians were mixed.

Metal box recovered a 2p fall after results but Hanson 2-1/4 eased 3p following half year statement. Matthews Ho-Jines finished 5p higher having been 10p up on news of merger talks with Thomas Borthwick which was a penny off.

Price of gold closed in London Wednesday at \$142.20/oz.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1977

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You have many ideas for gaining greater success in vocational matters. Make plans considering activities which you want in your days ahead. Study them.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Know exactly what you want to accomplish in the future and formulate the right plan for such. Gain the cooperation of co-workers.

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your most intimate aims and know to gain them more readily. Avoid unnecessary expenditure of money.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Contact your finest friends and get their support so you can gain your aims and ambitions. Be sure to budget wisely.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Do whatever will gain added prestige in the outside world and become more successful. Evening is fine for the social side of life.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study modern ways of doing things and become more successful thereby. Steer clear of your own troublemakers. Obtain the data you need.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use more up-to-date methods to gain greater success in your particular line of endeavor. Come to a better accord with mate.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Work on those ideas you have that can bring more harmony with associates. Some of your ideas you have can also be utilized.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Engage in activities that will relieve anxieties you are under. Showing increased devotion for make brings fine results now.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Talk over with family members how to have more harmony at home. A new activity could give you more abundance in the future.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sure to complete unfinished job before you engage in some new kind of activity. Take it easy tonight.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Consult a financial expert for the advice you need. You can easily make the evening a charming one from a social standpoint.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Ideal day to concentrate on improving your financial status. Plan to save more money to meet any possible emergencies.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO**  
 店飯光觀灣臺  
 3rd Circle Jabal Amman  
 Apply Chinese food and special family dinner - only JD 1.250 including one cup one dish plain rice or bread. Come and enjoy our typical delicious Chinese food.  
 Many thanks for your kindly patronage.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
**TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE**  
 BRADY BUNCH  
 THE DROPOUT  
 The eldest of the Brady kids neglects his studies in his efforts to imitate famous baseball player.  
 \* \* \*  
 BIONIC WOMAN  
 WELCOME HOME JADME PT. II  
 Jaime pretends to accept work for a rich man intent on stealing secret government documents.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**OUT AND ABOUT**  
**Captain's Cabin**  
 The fashionable restaurant for you. Grandstands Bank-street, Tel. 2197. AQABA. Open for dinner. Air conditioned. Speciality Italian cuisine. Live Music and dancing.  
**CHINESE RESTAURANT**  
 First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Al-Hayyah School or CBS. Tel. 38863. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service - order by phone.  
**THE DIPLOMAT**  
 First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25582. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.  
**QUICK MEAL**  
 Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle, 21083. Jabal Al-Luwaihd, Hawuz Circle, Tel. 30846. Al-Husseini, near Jerusalem Cinema, Tel. 21781. Also in Zerka and Irbid.  
 For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38889. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

## PEANUTS

MA'AM?  
 I DIDN'T HEAR THE LAST QUESTION...  
 I SEE...YES...  
 I LIKED IT BETTER WHEN I DIDN'T HEAR IT

## ANDY GAPP

FANCY A GAME O' SNOOKER, SON?  
 I'M NOT IN THE MOOD.  
 WHAT'S YOUR PROBLEM?  
 IT'S MY WEDDIN' DAY TOMORROW, ANDY. TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY, THAT'S THE QUESTION...  
 LIKE I SAID, WHAT'S YOUR PROBLEM? WHICHEVER YOU DO, YOU'RE GOIN' TO BE IN FOR IT!

## MUTT & JEFF

SOME PEOPLE WONDER HOW WE CAN DO SOMETHING AMUSING 365 DAYS A YEAR, YEAR AFTER YEAR!  
 YEH, AN' I THINK IT'S A CINCH!  
 LET ME SEE... WHAT CAN WE DO THAT'S FUNNY TODAY?  
 YEH... LET ME THINK!  
 I KNOW! IN THE OLD DAYS I USED TO HIT YOU WITH A BRICK! THAT ALWAYS GOT A BIG LAUGH!  
 WAIT!  
 I USED TO HIT YOU WITH A BAT! THAT GOT A BIGGER LAUGH!

## THE FLINTSTONES

MAYBE SHE'S JUST LAZY!  
 DON'T YOU WANT TO WALK, PEBBLES?  
 ...NOT NECESSARILY...  
 I'D JUST BE SWAMPED BY AUTOGRAPH SEEKERS AND I CAN'T WRITE!!

## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

ENGLAND  
 Clayton  
 "How lazy can you get?"

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Barnes

"Eight bills for you and five sale ads for me."

## PROVERB

You can't solve today's problems with yesterday's plan.

## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAH SHARIF  
 © 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ 7  
 ♥ 942  
 ♦ A 9863  
 ♣ A 854

**WEST** ♠ 982 ♥ Q 875 ♦ J 104 ♣ Q 73

**EAST** ♠ K J 1054 ♥ A J 1063 ♦ Q 5 ♣ 10

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ A Q 63  
 ♥ K  
 ♦ K 72  
 ♣ K J 962

The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ 2NT  
 Dble. 3 ♣ 4 ♠ Pass  
 5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
 Opening lead: Nine of ♣.

but East rose with the ace and returned the suit, which declarer ruffed.  
 As the cards lie, declarer could have made his contract by leading the jack of clubs to pin the ten, but that would not have been a rousing success had East's singleton been the queen rather than the ten. Declarer saw a more attractive line based on his knowledge of East's holding. He crossed to the ace of diamonds and ruffed dummy's last heart. Now he had his remaining spade. Since dummy and, to protect against the possibility that East held a doubleton club and a singleton diamond, he led a diamond from dummy. When East followed with the queen, the hand was virtually over. Declarer won the king, crossed to the ace of clubs and exited with a diamond. West was forced to win this trick. He was left with Q-7 of clubs while declarer held K-J. His forced trump return allowed declarer to score both his trumps and the contract, for his only losers were a trick in each red suit.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
 by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOOFI  
 FAHFC  
 NURYGH  
 LUFNIX

Answer here: JUST IT

Yesterday's Jumbles: FATAL GUMBO INDICT THORAX  
 Answer: "I take it—I have to tell the truth!"—"AN OATH"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
 1. Overawe  
 4. Long way  
 7. Wading bird  
 11. John Brown  
 14. At no time  
 15. Flaccid  
 16. The \_\_\_\_\_ have  
 17. Akin  
 18. Petition  
 19. Subsidy  
 21. Sly look  
 22. Mister \_\_\_\_\_  
 23. Gold or silver

DOWN  
 2. Compiled with  
 3. Interlaced  
 4. Balsam  
 5. Relative rate  
 6. Mature  
 7. Chemical suffix  
 8. Prejudiced  
 9. Upshot  
 10. Overseas  
 11. Exercises  
 12. Hackneyed  
 17. Affliction  
 20. Reassurment  
 21. Outlaw  
 24. Boat  
 25. Spotted cat  
 26. Korean soldier  
 27. Embittered  
 28. Copiousness  
 29. Sprae  
 30. Convex moon  
 31. Short stout  
 32. Austere  
 34. Babylonian god  
 37. Hole in one golf  
 38. Courtless years  
 40. Peacock buthery

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
 43. Scottish daisy  
 DOWN  
 1. Hors d'oeuvre

For time 25 minutes AP Newsfeatures

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC RADIO	AMMAN AIRPORT
Channel 3 & 6: 8:00 Quran 8:30 Children's programme 9:00 English by television 9:30 Brandy punch 9:50 News in Arabic	05:00 News: 24 hours 05:30 Sarah Ward 06:15 The World Today 06:30 News: Press Review 06:45 CBS and Scripts 07:00 News: 24 hours 07:30 Sarah Ward 07:45 Book Choice 07:45 News 08:00 News 08:15 Barbershop Style 08:30 Farming World 08:50 News: US Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:45 Music News 10:15 What's 77 10:30 Just a minute 11:00 News 11:18 Diagnosing History Part 11:30 Business Matters 11:50 News Summary, 05:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT 12:15 Top Twenty 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 News: 24 hours 13:30 Paperbacks	Arrivals: 6:15 Damascus (SAA) 6:30 Bangkok, Bahrain 7:30 Riyadh 7:50 Dubai, Abu Dhabi 7:45 Tehran 7:55 Kuwait 7:55 Cairo (EA) 10:40 Beirut 11:45 Kuwait (KACI) 12:05 Rawalpindi (BA) 12:15 Kuwait (KAC) 12:25 Riyadh (SDI) 11:30 Rome, Brussels 12:30 Athens, Madrid 12:45 Kuwait (KAC) 13:05 London (BA) 14:15 Kuwait (KAC) 8:45 Beirut (MEA) 8:45 Cairo (CA) 9:00 Dubai 9:00 Paris, London 11:00 Abu Dhabi 11:30 Rome, Brussels 12:30 Athens, Madrid 12:45 Kuwait (KAC) 13:05 London (BA) 14:15 Kuwait (KAC) 14:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI) 17:30 Baghdad 21:30 Doha, Muscat 21:55 Abu Dhabi 22:30 Cairo

**EMERGENCIES**  
 Doctors:  
 Amman: Ayru Rissandoh (72350), Fakh Kaddoum (58675)  
 Irbid: Akram Mounad (3585), Zeid Abdul Maldi (3501)  
 Zarqa: Hisham Hiyasat (85440)  
 Taxis:  
 Al Hussein Youth City (6272)  
 Al Saboun

**VOICE OF AMERICA**  
 Feature: Science in the News, News Summary, New Music USA, News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, A-Z Magazine, Americanism, Science, Cultural, Letters.  
 Special English News, Music USA (12:22), VOA World Report: News, newsmakers' voices...  
 17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, A-Z Magazine, Science, Cultural, Letters.  
 17:30 Dababini  
 18:00 Special English, News

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**  
 Ambulance (government) Tel. 78111  
 Civil defence rescue Tel. 25281-4  
 Fire headquarters Tel. 22989  
 First aid, fire, police Tel. 19  
 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) Tel. 36281-2  
 Medical water service (emergency) Tel. 37111-8  
 Police headquarters Tel. 38141  
 Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Tel. 21111, 87777  
 Airport information (AIA) Tel. 58258

**Cultural Centres**  
 American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41529  
 British Council Tel. 36147-8  
 French Cultural Centre Tel. 37000  
 German Institute Tel. 41883  
 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 42228  
 American Municipal Library Tel. 38111

# Links fate of Uganda's Britons with summit attendance Radio insists Amin will go to London

NAIROBI, June 8 (R). — President Idi Amin's bid to attend the Commonwealth summit conference in London was today linked by Uganda Radio with the fate of Britons still living in Uganda.

The radio, monitored here, announced that all Ugandan security personnel had been ordered to ensure that none of the British nationals left Uganda "with immediate effect".

It said a decision on their "plight" would be made when President Amin returned from the Commonwealth summit conference in London.

But Uganda Radio did not mention Field Marshal Amin's present whereabouts, nor did it say at what point he might be on his announced journey to attend the Commonwealth conference, at which Britain has made it clear he would be unwelcome.

According to latest reports, about 240 Britons are left in Uganda. Most of them are Christian missionaries, and they also include businessmen and farmers.

Britain is reluctant to welcome President Amin at the Commonwealth conference because of insistent reports about massacres since he came to power six years ago.

There had been speculation that President Amin would make a stop-over in the Libyan Arab Republic. But the Libyan Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA), in a message to Reuters,

said he had not landed there.

Last night Uganda Radio said that after landing in a friendly (but unnamed) Arab country, the field marshal "is expected to sail to Britain either from France, West Germany or Northern Ireland."

Today's radio broadcast dropped any mention of President Amin's arrival at his "first destination" which had been repeated in earlier broadcasts.

Uganda Radio today said a British reconnaissance plane had been detected in Ugandan air space this morning. It "later flew cowardly away," but would be "smashed" if it returned, the radio said. In London, the British Foreign Office denied the claim.

Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Uganda last July after several British diplomats had been expelled from the former colony. The French Embassy in Kampala has since been charged with British interests there.

British officials have already warned the Britons who chose to stay behind in Uganda that they could take no responsibility for what might happen to them following the rupture of relations.

Uganda Radio also said today that Ugandan security forces had seized "a portable British-made communications system which had been smuggled into the country."

In February, about 100 Americans living in Uganda were told they could not leave following President Carter's remarks about human rights in the country. The restriction was lifted a few days later.

Today's orders against the Britons in Uganda, which did not include any restrictions on their movements inside the country, were issued by the office of the vice president.

He is Gen. Mustafa Adrisi who, the radio says, is standing in for President Amin during his absence. Gen. Adrisi comes from the same Moslem Kalwa tribe as President Amin, and has been with him since the latter seized power in 1971 when then President Milton Obote was attending a Commonwealth summit conference in Singapore.

## Pakistan reportedly to have another election

ISLAMABAD, June 8 (AFP). — Another parliamentary election will be held in Pakistan next November under a formula now receiving final touches by the government and opposition leaders, informed sources said here today.

Final agreement was just round the corner, the sources said. The formula was proposed by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on Monday in talks with opposition leaders of the pro-party Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).

Neither side has divulged specific details about the formula, intended to end strife since the March 7 general election, which the PNA charged was rigged. A reported 250 people have died in the protest demonstrations and riots since then.

A joint announcement by government and opposition yesterday said that martial law in Pakistan's three biggest cities was being lifted because "satisfactory progress" in negotiations showed that an agreement in principle had been reached, observers agreed.

A joint sub-committee appointed yesterday was working out details about the time and modalities of a new election, and will report to negotiators when they resume talks tomorrow, the sources said.

## Seychelles will be socialist, new President Rene announces

VICTORIA, Seychelles, June 8 (R). — President France Albert Rene, brought to power in a coup on these Indian Ocean islands last Sunday, said today his government would not be Marxist but would develop a form of socialism appropriate to the Seychelles.

He also told a press conference that ousted leader James Mancham, now in London, may be recruiting mercenaries.

He said that in the event of an attempted counter-coup involving outside interference, the new government would if necessary call in outside help of its own — from Britain, France, America, African countries, "anybody who is prepared to help us maintain our government."

But he expressed confidence that the government was now secure.

Mr. Rene said his administration "will certainly not be a Marxist government."

"It will be a government based on some system of socialism which we can evolve for the Seychelles," he said.

He also spoke of the 200 men who staged what newly-installed government officials call "The Coup of the 60 Rifles."

The men had about that many guns when they began their action against Mr. Mancham.

Mr. Rene said that he realized members of his own political party were planning some move against Mr. Mancham.

Mr. Rene said the government was hoping for an early return to normalcy if it could get on with establishing a more efficient administration than the previous regime.

But he had ordered that the people should go into training with the 500-man police force — now all rallied to the new administration — because of the possibility of a counter-coup attempt, he said.

He went on: "We have certain information from London that Mr. Mancham may be recruiting mercenaries. Now that creates a new situation. As a result, we are putting quite a number of our young men under training. This country had the liberation of this country is going to be defended to the last drop of blood."

He did not believe there would be a counter-coup from outside, but the government's duty was to be vigilant, he said.

If there were an attempt with outside interference "and we have to call in outside help, we will do so," President Rene said.

Mr. Rene said the Seychelles wished to remain in the Commonwealth and hoped to be represented at the Commonwealth conference, which opened in London today, by the Seychelles high commissioner in London.

The 37-year-old lawyer president responded with a laugh to charges from the ousted president in London of Soviet inspiration behind the coup.

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## 2nd round of mediation planned for today

# S. Moluccan gunmen release another train hostage

ASSEN, Holland, June 8 (R). — Two prominent members of the Dutch South Moluccan community will hold a second round of mediation talks tomorrow on board a hijacked train where Moluccan gunmen have held passengers hostage for more than 16 days, a Justice Ministry spokesman announced here today.

The development came shortly after the gunmen released a sick man from the 52 hostages they had been holding on the train.

Ambulance men carried the man from the train on a stretcher.

The guerrillas freed two pregnant women on Sunday.

The Justice Ministry official, announcing the new talks, said the mediators, Mrs. Josina Soumokil and Mr. Hassan Tan, would see the guerrillas at the train near here at 2 p.m. (1200 GMT) tomorrow.

Mrs. Soumokil, widow of an executed Moluccan nationalist leader, and Mr. Tan had met with the 10 gunmen aboard the hijacked Inter-City Express train in the first mediation effort on Saturday.

Since then, the Dutch government has maintained there was no point in resuming the mediation attempts, presumably because the gunmen proved to be completely unyielding in their demands.

It was not immediately clear what had prompted the fresh mediation round but observers here said the government might have sensed a new flexibility in the guerrillas' attitude.

The Justice Ministry official said tomorrow's meeting was arranged by mutual agreement with the gunmen.

Speculation about the possibility of a new mediation attempt was reawakened after Justice Minister Andreas van Agt unexpectedly flew here last night for talks with Mrs. Soumokil and Dr. Tan, who are reported to enjoy high standing among the 40,000 South Moluccans in the Netherlands.

The latest hostage to be freed, 46-year-old Mr. Theo van Hattum, was admitted to hospital in Groningen, a few kilometres from here, this morning. Government officials here said he was apparently not seriously ill.

Mr. van Agt made his three-hour helicopter trip here mainly to talk to psychologists, police and other officials manning the government's Crisis Centre.

Senior Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, but neither side released details.

Diplomats here speculate that China will offer increased aid, possibly including military supplies.

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Yesterday the national press was dominated by pictures of his arrival at Peking Airport.

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## Nimeiri given ally treatment in Peking

PEKING, June 8 (R). — For the second day running the Chinese press today splashed coverage of visiting Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri — Peking's latest anti-Soviet ally.

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## S. Korea: It's up to U.S. to probe Congress bribes

SEOUL, June 8 (R). — A South Korean government source said today it was the United States' responsibility to investigate allegations that South Korean agents tried to bribe U.S. Congressmen and that the Nixon administration covered up the efforts.

The allegations were made yesterday by Mr. Donald Ranaud, head of the State Department Office of Korean Affairs from 1970 to 1974.

The source said that diplomatically the matter was closed between Seoul and Washington last December when Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin ended weeks of discussions with U.S. Ambassador Richard Sneider here.

Foreign Minister Park said in a statement that the United States reaffirmed its traditional friendly ties and its "unchanged security commitments" to South Korea.

"That statement left the matter to be investigated by the United States under its law and deal with accordingly," the source said.

The South Korean government yesterday categorically denied charges by a former director of the South Korean

## Soviets lash out at Carter for criticising human rights record of socialist countries

MOSCOW, June 8 (Agencies) — The Soviet Union yesterday issued its sharpest personal attack to date on President Jimmy Carter, accusing him of "the most absurd and wild concoctions" about the Soviet record on human rights.

The tough Soviet criticism of Mr. Carter, in a commentary by the government Tass news agency, came in response to a U.S. administration report Monday which complained of Soviet Bloc failures to keep human rights pledges made at the 1975 Helsinki conference.

"James Carter has assumed the role of mentor to the USSR and the other socialist countries, using the most absurd and wild concoctions borrowed from the stock-in-trade of reactionary bourgeois propaganda," Tass said.

It was one thing when the Western press launched a malicious publicity campaign over alleged human rights violations in the Soviet Union, but quite another matter when this was encouraged by the U.S. president.

"Such a stand can only be seen as another attempt at interference in the internal affairs of the USSR and the other socialist countries," Tass declared.

The Soviet Union has made no secret of its indignation at President Carter's stand on human rights since he wrote a personal letter last February to Soviet dissident leader Andrei Sakharov.

But the Tass commentary was more direct with its criticism of the president than earlier Soviet statements, and contained a warning that his human rights policy could damage relations.

"Those officials in the U.S. who are encouraging anti-Sovietism would do well to keep in mind that such a hullabaloo, while it will not make socialism budge an inch, will have an adverse effect on Soviet-American relations and on détente as a whole," it declared.

In recent weeks the Soviet Union has made clear through the official press that it does not want the June 15 Belgrade follow-up meeting to the Helsinki conference to be turned into an East-West confrontation over human rights.

The Soviet response to the U.S. report suggested the Kremlin was angry that these appeals had not been heeded, observers said.

The Tass commentary, by the news agency's political observer Yuri Kornilov, said the Belgrade meeting could help develop détente provided it was prepared as an act of cooperation and not as a quarrel.

"Those in the U.S. who try to give it a direction assume a grave responsibility for the negative consequences of this stand," it said.

Tass alleged that the administration's report indicated Washington was largely interested "for a very definite purpose," in human rights provisions of the Helsinki document.

The commentary repeated Soviet allegations that the dissidents who have received moral support from Washington were "a handful of riff-raff prepared to sell their motherland for thirty coins or even less, and become agents of

## Conference votes to retain Red Cross emblem

GENEVA, June 8 (Agencies). — The international conference revising the 1949 rules of war voted narrowly here yesterday to retain the familiar emblem of the Red Cross.

The vote for or against the cross produced unusual partnerships, with the Vatican and the Soviet Bloc together on one side while Israel and Iraq joined on the other.

By 19 votes to 15, delegates rejected a proposal by Norway and Libya that the existing national Red Cross, Red Crescent and Iranian Red Lion and Sun emblems be replaced by a new universal symbol.

Sixty-two countries abstained in the voting.

The suggestion was intended as a way round the perennial problem of Israel's Red Shield Society which has not been recognised internationally although in existence since 1947.

The motion received approval from Algeria, Iraq, South Yemen, Israel, the United States, Canada, Chile, the Netherlands, Sweden, Guatemala, Ireland, Mali and the Dominican Republic, in addition to Libya and Norway.

Switzerland, which provides for all the members of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), voted against, as did the Vatican, the Soviet Union and other East European countries as well as Egypt, Syria, Spain, Greece, Iran, Portugal and Turkey.

The conference yesterday also adopted a new article prohibiting terrorist acts or threats against civilian populations during internal conflicts.

The article was one of several adopted yesterday by the 100-nation conference under the heading "Non-International Armed Conflicts."

Another article forbids the forced movement of civilians from their own territory "for reasons connected with the conflict."

The conference also accepted an article calling on signatories of the Geneva Conventions to take all measures to remove children temporarily from areas of conflict.

Another article passed forbids attacks against "installations concerning dangerous forces — such as dams, dykes and nuclear-generating stations."

The conference has been meeting since April 1 to draft additional protocols to the 1949 Geneva Convention.

In a conference-related development, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) announced yesterday that its delegates have visited prisoners in Portugal, Paraguay, Iran, Thailand and the (North) Yemen Arab Republic in the past few weeks to inspect their conditions.

In its monthly bulletin, the ICRC said a group of delegates, including doctors, were at present visiting prisons in the eastern and western provinces of Iran after inspecting five detention centres in the capital, Tehran.

The delegates had been able to speak in private with detainees of their choice, the bulletin said.

An ICRC delegate visited 10 places of detention in the Yemen Arab Republic in the first half of May, meeting 1,350 detainees, including about 20 held on political grounds, it said.

In Paraguay, two delegates visited 210 political prisoners last month in five jails and police stations.

In Thailand, a regional ICRC delegate and a doctor from the Thai Red Cross have begun a series of visits to political prisoners in Bangkok and the provinces.

And in Portugal, an ICRC delegate visited the Caxias Military Prison last month, meeting 21 political detainees without witnesses being present, the ICRC bulletin said.

Committee delegates visited 9,300 political prisoners in 22 countries last year, the bulletin said. In the same period ICRC delegates visited 1,182 prisoners of war and 3,400 Italian internees covered by the Geneva Conventions on international conflicts, it said.

The prisoners of war were in Lebanon, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Angola and South Africa and the civilian internees in Israel and the occupied territories, the bulletin reported.

## Rosalynn Carter calls on Brazilian president

BRASILIA, June 8 (R). — Mrs. Rosalynn Carter yesterday met President Ernesto Geisel in an effort to patch up U.S.-Brazilian relations, soured since her husband, President Jimmy Carter, took office.

She met Gen. Geisel at the Planalto Presidential Palace and afterwards told Senator Petronio Portela, President of the Federal Senate: "I've had some very good conversations with your president and foreign minister and I'll be taking them back to Jimmy."

Mrs. Carter met Senator Antonio Francisco Azeredo da Silveira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, shortly after her arrival here Monday from Peru.

The American First Lady is on a seven-nation goodwill tour of the Caribbean and Latin America.

Relations between the United States and Brazil became strained in March after a State Department report critical of human rights conditions here.

The other factor was President Carter's opposition to Brazilian plans to buy advanced nuclear technology from West Germany which U.S. officials said could enable Brazil to make a nuclear bomb.

## Over "racist" remarks Young: Carter didn't tell me to shut up

WASHINGTON, June 8 (R). — United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young yesterday emerged from a meeting with President Carter saying he had not been rebuffed for his controversial remarks and the president "did not tell me to shut up."

The White House meeting took place soon after Mr. Young told a congressional committee that former Presidents Kennedy and Johnson could be described as racists — a term he has already applied to ex-Presidents Ford and Nixon.

Mr. Young, in good humour as he talked with reporters after the meeting, said: "He (Mr. Carter) did not tell me to shut up."

He said he did not think his remarks had harmed or embarrassed the president but he would not hesitate to resign if Mr. Carter ever told him he was failing to perform well in the interests of the country.

Mr. Young said his meeting with the president had been arranged a week ago to discuss his recent trip to Africa and United Nations business.

He said his remarks about Mr. Ford and Mr. Nixon — made in a Playboy magazine interview released at the weekend — did not come up directly.

"He indicated he had read part of it and, in context, he understood what I was trying to say," Mr. Young said.

Told that Republicans were attacking him for his remarks about racism, he said: "The Republicans have had so little to criticize in this (Democratic) administration that if I was not doing what I am doing they would have to invent me."

At another point, he told reporters: "I cannot understand why this is a story (the Playboy interview). I think you are all working for Playboy."

At the congressional hearing Mr. Young reiterated he meant no personal insult by his comment in the Playboy interview that Mr. Ford and Mr. Nixon "were racists not in the aggressive sense but in that they had no understanding of the problems of coloured peoples anywhere."

## Lebanese banks still unsafe from armed robberies

BEIRUT, June 8 (R). — Gunmen have held up four banks within the past 10 days in a series of daylight robberies which underline the continued lack of security in post-war Lebanon, informed banking sources said yesterday.

They said the latest bank to be hit was a branch of the Lebanese-owned Banque Audi in Jounieh the bustling port north of Beirut which served as the provisional capital of the Lebanese right during the 19-month civil war.

According to the sources, an armed man, with his face covered by a stocking, strolled into the bank at midday last Saturday, herded clerks and clients into the toilet and helped himself to 160,000 Lebanese pounds (more than £30,000).

Late last month another branch of the same bank was held up in a similar raid. The sources said they had no information on the size of the haul.

The bank to suffer most, in a hold up last week, was the French-owned Banque Nationale de Paris, whose branch in eastern Beirut was invaded by several armed men who made away with 400,000 Lebanese pounds (£80,000), the sources said.

The fourth establishment raided since late last month, the source said, was a branch of the Chemical Bank, owned by American and Lebanese interests.

"But that was a poor show," a leading banker who refused to be named remarked drily. "The man obviously was a bungling amateur. His efforts netted him a mere 5,000 pounds (£1,000)."

None of the major bank headquarters along Riad Solh Street — once the financial heart of the Middle East — has been held up since foreign and Lebanese banks reopened for business on Jan. 17, almost exactly two months after the civil war ended.

Security precautions in the banks along Riad Solh Street have been tightened than in branch offices. According to the sources, the general manager of at least one major American bank keeps a submachinegun in his executive office.

The management of the Bank of America, the world's largest, conducts business here behind a massive steel shutter which is permanently shut. Visitors are taken to the floor above and then led down the stairway to the back entrance of the executive floor.

Most of the imposing glass and-concrete bank headquarters along Riad Solh Street, in the heart of the commercial district, survived relatively unscathed the furious artillery and mortar bombardments which reduced to the rest of the neighbourhood to rubble.

Persistent rumour in Beirut held it that fighters from both sides in the civil war spared the buildings along Riad Solh Street after discreet negotiations between militia leaders and emissaries from multinational companies anxious to keep their buildings intact.

"My bank isn't really in that league," said a bank executive "but I wouldn't rule out that, let's say, certain financial incentives helped to keep Riad Solh in good repair."

None of the gunmen responsible for the latest spate of Raids has been caught and, despite tightened security precautions in branch offices, bankers expect more robberies.

"One shouldn't be surprised," said the head of a large bank. "The expertise is here and the guns are here. Law and order are not quite back."

Even before the civil war started on April 13, 1975, the number of hand guns in Lebanon was said to have exceeded the number of inhabitants. There is little doubt that private citizens and ex-fighters command considerably more fire power than the police force.